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NORFOLK, VA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1900.

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SHIP SUBSIDY BILL IN THE SENATE.

Senator Frye Devotes an Entire
Day to Advocating It.

A DAY IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

Credentials of Southern Senators-Elect Presented and Filed—Officers of the United States Navy Permitted to Accept Decorations From Emperor of Germany—Cuban Postal Frauds—Senator Frye's Reasons Why His Ship Subsidy Bill Should Become a Law.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—Senator Frye at today's session of the Senate concluded his speech upon the ship subsidy bill. He devoted his attention principally to a technical explanation of the various provisions of the measure, explaining with especial care that provision which would admit to American registry foreign built ships, upon which much of the forthcoming debate will rest.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. Berry, of Arkansas, presented the credentials of Samuel D. McNery, elected a Senator from Louisiana for a term of six years from March 1, 1903. Mr. McNery then himself presented the credentials of Murphy J. Foster, elected a Senator from Louisiana for six years beginning March 1, 1901. Both sets of credentials were filed.

Mr. Bacon reported from the committee on foreign relations bills permitting Capt. B. H. McCalla and Commander W. C. Wise, of the United States navy, to accept decorations from the Emperor of Germany, and they were passed.

Mr. Aldrich presented the credentials of his colleague, George Peabody Wetmore, elected a Senator from Rhode Island for six years beginning March 4, 1901. They were filed.

CUBAN POSTAL FRAUDS.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Pettigrew, calling for information as to the postal frauds in Cuba, was referred to the committee on relations with Cuba.

The Senate then, at 12:25, on motion of Mr. Lodge, went into executive session.

At 2 o'clock the Senate resumed its legislative session. The House bill for the celebration of the establishment of the seat of national government in the city of Washington was passed without discussion.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL AGAIN.

Consideration of the ship subsidy bill was then resumed. Mr. Frye (Maine) taking the floor. Mr. Frye said the amount of the subsidy could be no more than \$9,000,000 per year. That limit, he said, was fixed definitely in the bill.

"So far as the cost to the government is concerned," he added, "it will be really no more than \$7,500,000, as the subsidized ships are required to carry the United States mail free of cost to the government. The amount paid now for the carrying of these foreign mails is about \$1,500,000 a year.

"Remarkable statements had been made," he said, "concerning the subsidy cost. But," said he, "there is no method whatever in the madness of the critics of the bill."

The limit of nine millions in the subsidy would not be reached for at least five years, as within that period there would not be enough vessels to draw the full amount of the subsidy. When that limit is reached the secretary of the treasury is to reduce the amount of the subsidy paid for sailing and speed premiums—the reduction to be pro rata among the ships subsidized. Thus all vessels enjoying the subsidy would be on precisely the same plane, and would receive perfectly impartial treatment.

EQUAL JUSTICE.

Referring to a provision of the pending bill requiring all ships to take freight up to a certain percentage of their carrying capacity, Mr. Frye said that would prevent vessels like the American liner St. Louis from participating in the benefits of the act. He announced, therefore, that tomorrow he would propose to the committee on commerce an amendment providing that all ships shall take on freight to an amount equal to fifty per cent of their carrying capacity when leaving a port of the United States for a foreign port. That would so distribute the products to be carried as to do no injustice to anybody.

Discussing that provision of the bill which enables foreign built ships to be brought under the American flag and to enjoy a portion of the proposed subsidy under certain restrictions, Mr. Frye said it had been asserted that 500,000 tons of foreign vessels would come in at once under the provision as it now stands. He said it was his purpose to offer a substitute for the present provision so that it could be determined definitely just how many foreign vessels would be admitted to American registry.

A STRONG PROTEST.

Mr. Hale said he had received a strong protest against this provision of the measure, signed by forty or fifty ship builders, in the course of which the statement was made that already parties are engaged in foreign ship yards in the construction of vessels which were to participate in the proposed subsidy.

"It is said," added Mr. Hale, "that the bounty for foreign-built ships will amount to more than \$3,000,000 a year." Mr. Frye said the statement was not true. "Under the provisions of the pending bill," said he, "owners of foreign-built ships cannot draw a cent of bounty until they construct in the ship yards of this country an amount of tonnage equal to that which they have brought from abroad."

He believed a provision for the admission of foreign-built ships, under proper restrictions, was wise, because it would insure to the United States a

respectable fleet of merchant vessels within a reasonable time.

FREE SHIPS.

Mr. Frye said that he always had contended against the doctrine of free ships, but when a previous subsidy bill upon which he had worked had proved to be a dead failure in congress he had agreed to a proposition to admit to American registry the New York and Paris, of the American line, with the agreement that two ships of corresponding size and speed should be built in this country. That had insured to the United States a strictly American line of ships to Europe. The success of that venture had induced him to insert in the pending measure a certain fixed number of foreign-built vessels to American registry under similar restrictions. He did not believe that another ship would be admitted to American registry except those specifically provided for in the pending measure.

At 3:45 p. m. the Senate held a brief executive session and then adjourned.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Senator Hawley has introduced in the Senate the bill for the reorganization of the army.

THE HOUSE.

DAY DEVOTED TO ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—The House devoted the day to the army reorganization bill, which was brought up under a special order and adopted at the opening of the session, which limited general debate to two hours on a side. Lieutenant-General Miles and a number of army officers were interested spectators throughout the day. Only two Republicans participated in the general debate—Chairman Hull, of the military committee, who was in charge of the bill, and Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, who is a member of the military committee. Messrs. Cochrane, of Missouri; Kieberg, of Texas; McClellan, of New York; Shafroth, of Colorado; Cummings, of New York; and Cox, of Tennessee, Democrats, spoke briefly against the bill and a large standing army.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Another southern storm has swept over New England, and like hundreds of its energetic predecessors, left death and destruction in its wake. Yesterday's gale is to-night thrashing the waters of Nova Scotia and New Foundland, preparatory to making a stirring descent upon the European steamer track, so that its destructive history is not yet fully complete. Just what it accomplished in this line in New England and particularly along the coast north of Boston can be summed up as follows:

Five Gloucester fishermen drowned; six coasting schooners complete wrecks; nine vessels sunk; eight schooners ashore, and eleven others more or less injured through collision and loss of gear.

The usual amount of damage occurred on land, buildings blown down, telegraph wires prostrated and some de-

HAVOC CREATED BY HEAVY GALE.

More Than a Dozen Schooners
Wrecked on New England Coast.

PEOPLE FIND WATERY GRAVES

Seven Were Drowned Off Hampton Beach—Small Buildings, Trees and Telegraph Poles Wrecked by Wind—A Dredge Sunk—The Oliver Schofield, From Norfolk, Going to Pieces Reports of Wrecks From the British Coast Twenty-nine People Drowned Off Coast of Jersey.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Boston, Dec. 5.—Another southern storm has swept over New England, and like hundreds of its energetic predecessors, left death and destruction in its wake. Yesterday's gale is to-night thrashing the waters of Nova Scotia and New Foundland, preparatory to making a stirring descent upon the European steamer track, so that its destructive history is not yet fully complete. Just what it accomplished in this line in New England and particularly along the coast north of Boston can be summed up as follows:

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BILL TO REDUCE WAR REVENUE.

Was Offered in the House of Representatives Yesterday.

FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The Republicans, Headed by Chairman Payne of the House Ways and Means Committee, Have Entered Upon the Work of Reducing the Taxes Now Levied Under the War Revenue Act—The Items It Is Proposed to Reduce—Section Relating to Taxes on Legacies.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Dec. 5.—Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, today introduced the bill reducing the taxation under the war revenue act, after the Republican members of the committee had agreed on the form of the measure and the articles to receive the reduction of tax. The bill provides an aggregate reduction estimated at \$40,000,000.

THE CHIEF ITEMS.

The chief items of this reduction are the stamp taxes, amounting to \$22,000,000; beer, \$9,832,712; cigars, \$3,189,764; proprietary articles, omitting wines, \$3,948,283. The estimated reductions in detail as given out by Mr. Payne are as follows: Beer, \$9,832,712; cigars, \$3,189,764; special taxes (section 2) commercial brokers, \$138,281; custom house brokers, \$8,167; circus, \$11,744; theatres, \$47,178; exhibitions, not otherwise provided, \$84,218; total special tax, \$287,589. Schedule A—Bank checks, \$7,000,000;

quests or legacies for uses of religious, literary, charitable or educational character, including works of art."

Section 50 of the act is amended as to administrative features, and sections 10, 11, 18, 19 and 20 are repealed, as they relate to administrative features no longer necessary.

Section 55 of the act is amended to read as follows:

"MIXED FLOUR."

Section 55. That for the purposes of this act the words "mixed flour" shall be taken and construed to mean the food product resulting from the grinding or mixing together of wheat, or wheat flour, as the principal constituent, with any other grain, or the product of any other grain, or other material, except such material not the product of any grain, as is commonly used for baking purposes: Provided, that when the product resulting from the grinding or mixing together of wheat, or wheat flour, with any other grain, or the product of any other grain, of which wheat or wheat flour is not the principal constituent, as specified in the foregoing definition, is intended for sale, or is sold, or offered for sale as wheat flour, such product shall be held to be mixed flour within the meaning of this act.

REDEMPTION OF UNUSED STAMPS.

The bill provides for redeeming revenue stamps heretofore issued and not used.

The concluding section provides that the act shall take effect thirty days after its passage.

Chairman Payne has called a meeting of the ways and means committee for tomorrow morning, when he expects to have the bill reported to the House. He will then seek to have the bill considered after the holidays. The decision concerning beer was arrived at after some division and by a divided vote. It was first attempted to make the reduction on tea, but this was not concurred in, and the question recurring to beer the reduction was decided upon.

TERRIBLE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A VIRGINIAN KILLS A WEST VIRGINIA MINISTER.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Williamson, W. Va., Dec. 5.—This afternoon Hon. S. Davis Stokes shot and instantly killed Rev. John W. Wohl in a street duel here. Mr. Stokes also being dangerously wounded. To-night the whole town and even in the country districts the excitement is intense. Mr. Stokes, one of the most prominent young lawyers in Mingo county, left his office this afternoon immediately after dinner, and pleasantly greeting friends on the way, walked with quick and firm step in the direction of the house occupied by Rev. Mr. Wohl and his housekeeper, Mrs. Levine. Mr. Wohl's family being in Kentucky, Mr. Stokes stopped at the gate to talk with Mrs. Levine, who stood in her doorway. Within a few minutes the minister came out of the house. He seemed to be excited about something, and said to Mrs. Levine as he passed her at the door: "You would be much better, at present, in the house."

She laughingly replied that the day was far too pretty to be spent entirely within doors, and Mr. Stokes interrupted by remarking: "Yes, don't think of leaving us for the house."

Quick as a flash Mr. Wohl turned, and, addressing Stokes, said: "Leave the premises."

An altercation followed. Both men ran to the sidewalk directly in front of the house. Something was said, almost indistinguishable, that drew from Rev. Wohl a sharp retort.

"You are a liar," and in an instant the report of a revolver was heard. Stokes stumbled, tried to regain his footing, but fell in the street. Wounded as he was, he drew his revolver and covered the minister, now within ten feet of his fallen foe. Again Wohl fired, and simultaneously with that shot the gun in the sinking hand of Stokes spoke. When the smoke cleared away two men lay in their own blood upon the sidewalk. A crowd ran to the scene. Rev. Wohl was dead. Chance had carried the bullet from Stokes' pistol through the head of the minister, killing him as he fell. The bullet had entered Stokes' side below the heart and passed entirely through his body.

In the hall of the minister's home, facing the fearful duel to the death, fallen across the doorway, was found Mrs. Levine. It was at first thought she was dead and had probably been shot, but an investigation showed that she had only fainted from fright.

Up to a late hour this evening Mr. Stokes has refused to say anything concerning the terrible tragedy, and Mrs. Levine is in too much of a state of excitement to talk.

Rev. Wohl was recognized as one of the most forceful and eloquent of Presbyterian ministers of this State. Mr. Stokes is an ex-Virginia University president and comes from one of the best families of the Old Dominion.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.

CONFESSION OF EMPLOYEE OF NEW YORK FIRM.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, Dec. 5.—The Herald will say to-morrow:

"After having served for twenty-three years the firm of Frank & Dubois, whose employ he entered as an errand boy, and after having been advanced until he had full charge of the office as manager, William M. Gates, it is asserted, confessed that he had long been robbing his employers, and was involved in ruin. The full amount of his alleged stealings is not known, but it is believed he has taken \$50,000, perhaps more. He is now a fugitive through the courtesy of the men he is said to have robbed, who were reluctant to see him imprisoned, and who offered him the opportunity to escape. Expert accountants are endeavoring to straighten the tangle which Gates' books for the last seven years seem to show. Meantime, the amount of the alleged defalcation increases, though it cannot by any possibility reach a total which will embarrass Frank & Dubois.

The insurance brokerage firm of Frank & Dubois is the largest concern in the world.

CONSPIRACY AND GRAND LARCENY.

Charges on Which New York
Brokers Were Jailed Yesterday.

RESULT OF INVESTIGATION.

A Clue Obtained by the Assistant District Attorney While Investigating the Shera Case, the Defendant Having Been Arrested—The Methods Employed to Secure Money—Thirty-one Persons Who Have Been Victimized Will Testify Against the Accused.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, Dec. 5.—As the result of investigations made by Assistant District Attorney Byrne, C. W. Morgan, trading as C. W. Morgan & Co., stock brokers, and Morgan's book-keeper, Michael Hart, were to-day arrested on the charge of conspiracy and grand larceny. The men were locked up in police headquarters.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The detectives confiscated all the books and papers in the office of Morgan and in the offices of L. E. Van Riper and John B. McKenzie, discretionary brokers. Van Riper and McKenzie had left their offices. It was found that the written matter in the books of Van Riper and McKenzie had been torn out, leading the police to suppose that they had been informed of their coming.

The attention of Assistant District Attorney Byrne was directed to the matter through his work in the Shera case, the defendant having been arrested for it, it is said, securing a sum of money from General Daniel E. Sickles, three weeks ago, which was to be invested in stocks. Shera's book-keeper, it is alleged, intimated that such methods were in vogue with other brokers in Wall street.

A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION.

A thorough investigation was made, and it was found that McKenzie and Van Riper did an extensive business throughout the United States and Canada. They sent out as many as one hundred thousand letters a week, some of which told how easily money was made in Wall street, and others explaining certain deals, the money to be sent to Morgan & Co., or C. B. Lawrence, Jr.

Van Riper and McKenzie, it is alleged, advised each other of their success with the prospective customer, and they in turn advised Morgan. If a man sent money to Morgan he would advise the brokers.

Morgan had an office at Thirty-third street and Broadway and the police say he had various offices throughout the country.

THE COMPLAINT.

The complaint against the prisoners is William S. Bailey, a mill owner of Mattawan, N. J. The police say they have thirty others who will testify against the men, and one of the thirty admits having lost \$29,000 through deals.

When the police entered Morgan's office to arrest him they found a man, whose name Captain McCluskey refuses to divulge at this time, inquiring as to what had become of his money. The man went with the detectives to police headquarters, where he said he had placed \$500 with the brokers and had made \$334 last month. He had left the \$500 with the brokers to be traded with and on Tuesday afternoon was told that it had been used to purchase sugar at 124, which was the highest figure. When he inquired as to the profits the man claims he was informed that sugar "went down" and his money was wiped out.

A STRONG POINT.

Assistant District Attorney Byrne says that the strongest point against the brokers is the fact that in their advice sent out to men who sent money to Morgan some were told conditions were favorable and that others were told the same days that conditions were unfavorable on the same stock. Mr. Byrne says that while Morgan, who was a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, undoubtedly made some transactions which are in the records, he made other transactions which counterbalanced the ones he made for the benefit of his customers.

TWO HOURS' FIGHTING.

BETWEEN AMERICANS AND 300 FILIPINOS.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

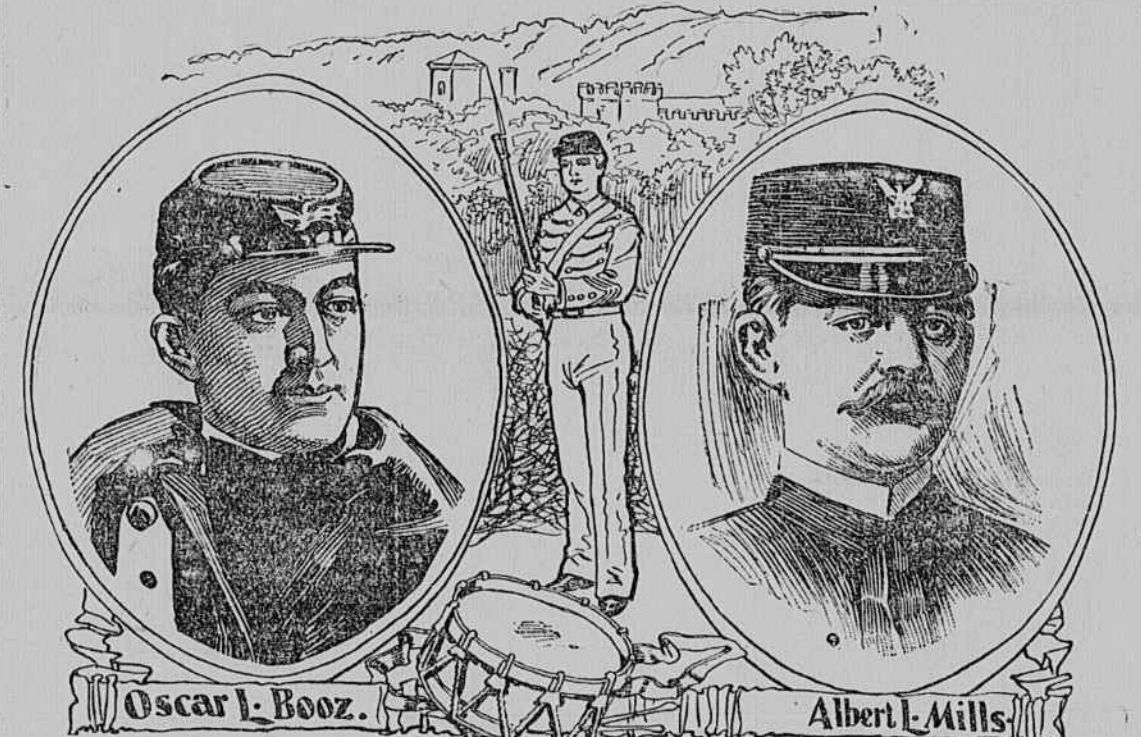
Manila, Dec. 5.—A dispatch has been received from General Funston giving an account of a two hours' fight in the woods of Santa Domingo between an American force and three hundred rebels commanded by Sandico. The American force, consisting of thirty native scouts, commanded by Lieutenant Jernigan, attacked the rebels, who retreated, leaving on the field sixteen men killed, including the rebel leader Aguilar and an American negro. It was at first thought the latter was a man named Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth Infantry, but this turned out to be a mistake. Not one of Jernigan's men was wounded.

OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 5

CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

BY DEPARTMENTS.

Telegraph News—Pages 1, 5, 6, 11.
Local News—Pages 2, 3, 5.
Editorial—Page 4.
Virginia News—Page 8.
North Carolina News—Page 7.
Postmaster News—Page 10.
Berkley News—Page 11.
Shipping News—Page 9.
Real Estate—Page 12.
Markets—Page 12.



THE LATE OSCAR BOOZ AND SUPERINTENDENT MILLS OF WEST POINT.

The death of Oscar L. Booz, who is said to have been a victim of hazing at West Point, will doubtless bring about an investigation of the charges. Colonel Mills, superintendent of the National Military academy, is emphatic in his denials that cadets at West Point are brutal in their treatment of under class men.

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION.

Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, Republican, then aroused the only enthusiasm of the day against the measure. Several times during the last session, notably on the Porto Rican tariff bill, he refused to follow his party. To-day he attacked the whole Philippine policy of the administration. He also criticized technically several features of the bill, especially that lodging in the President's discretion to expand or reduce the size of the army at will. He declared that the United States should immediately give the Filipino people honorable assurance that they should have a government of their own.

Mr. Hull declared that until congress acted to the contrary we must assert and enforce our sovereignty over the Philippines, or disgrace ourselves before the world. Eleven of the twenty-six pages of the bill were disposed of before adjournment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To-morrow the Grout oleomargarine bill, under a special order made at the last session, will displace the army bill, which will go over until Friday. When the house met, the speaker announced that he had a communication from the family of Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, resigning his position as chairman of the committee on naval affairs. He also announced the appointment of Mr. Shaw, of New York, as a member of the committee on invalid pensions. Mr. Duffell (Pennsylvania), from the committee on pensions, then presented the special order for the consideration of the army bill.

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION.

Mr. Richardson (Tennessee), on behalf of the minority, said those on his side of the house recognized the necessity for some legislation, but they do not agree that this bill, establishing a permanent standing army, should become a law. If an emergency exists an emergency should be provided for; a large standing army should not be established. One obnoxious feature was fundamental. It was proposed to provide an army which could be expanded at the will of one man from 25,000 to 100,000. No matter how good or able that man might be, he was not

OTHER PARTICULARS.

Boston, Dec. 5.—The heavy gale which swept the New England coast last night and to-day created havoc among the large number of schooners caught off the north shore of this state and the beaches of New Hampshire and southwestern Maine. More than a dozen schooners were wrecked, a large number of others were damaged and several narrowly escaped being dashed to pieces.

A BAD TRAP.

Salem harbor proved a bad trap for seven or eight sailing craft, while on the rugged Maine shores were dashed half a dozen other coasters.

The fatality of the Mary A. Brown occurred on Hampton Beach, not far from the place where the wreck of the St. John's schooner Advance came ashore without her crew, but not a man reached shore to tell of the vain battle against the ruthless elements.

It is generally believed that incoming vessels will add something more to the storm.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Serious loss of life reported up to early this afternoon in the wreck of the Gloucester fishing schooner Mary A. Brown, which was wrecked off Hampton Beach, N. H., and its crew of seven men perished. At 2 a. m. life savers discovered parts of a vessel coming ashore. A patrol of the shore was then begun. Shortly afterward the body of a sailor was picked up and much wreckage washed in.

The Brown was a two-masted schooner fifteen tons gross. She was built at Bath, Maine, in 1878.

A schooner was reported on Seabrook Beach at noon. The storm moved northwesterly. Severe gales swept over Nova Scotia this afternoon and over Newfoundland to-night.

The wind last night along the New England coast attained a velocity as high as 35 miles an hour. Thick waters accompanied the blow, making last night one of the most trying for seamen that has been experienced in two years.

ON WATER AND LAND.

Most of the damage in New England was that experienced by shipping. Land damage was confined to small buildings, trees and to the telegraph lines. Connection with Vermont by wire was practically impossible to-day owing to damage to several points in that state and New Hampshire.

A DREDGE LOST.

Lewes, Delaware, Dec. 5.—The severe

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